

and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) have talked to us tonight. Not only do we have the Detroit Institute of Art, one of the greatest institutes of art in the world today, but we also have the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American history.

We have great universities, like Wayne State University and the University of Detroit and, of course, the Lewis College of Business that was mentioned by my friend from, I believe it was Ohio.

Detroit has played a central role in the economic and social and cultural development of not only Michigan, but the entire Nation, and we have had great political leadership. And what we have not heard tonight, and I will say it is people like the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that have enriched our city, because of their leadership, not only in serving in this Congress, but the many years that they have contributed to public service.

We have great Members of Congress that have come out of our city, but the two that I have just mentioned at the top are people like George Crockett. For those of my colleagues who did not serve with George Crockett, he was an immensely impressive man of great integrity and great stature and great demeanor. One of the most just and fair people that you would ever want to serve with.

Of course, I believe the district of the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) is the district that he had, and the gentlewoman not only fills those shoes of one of the great leaders that I have ever served with in my great public life, but she leads beyond that in her own special way and in the directions that make not only our State but our city a very special place.

□ 1745

Detroit is on its way back in many, many respects. It has had difficulties, the rebellion of 1943 and 1967, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) has indicated. But there is a new spirit there. There is a spirit of can-do, that we cannot only create the liveliness of the central city, but we can redo our neighborhoods in the special ways that will enable us to have decent transportation and education and all the infrastructure that makes our communities worth living in.

So I want to join with the gentlewoman from Detroit, Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), today in congratulating the city on 300 wonderful years and wish the celebration that will occur in July to be as successful as these 300 years.

To the mayor, Dennis Archer, and the city council and all the elected officials, we congratulate them, we thank them, and we look forward to making Detroit continue to be the great place that it is.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, just

briefly in closing, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), our leader, for his excellent remarks as well.

Since July 1701, when Cadillac founded the city, right through the Underground Railroad, the Civil Rights movement, the auto industry which has brought to this country another whole era, right through Rosa Parks, as was mentioned, who now lives in the city of Detroit, from the United Auto Workers to the brotherhood of the Teamsters, to the mayor, Mayor Archer, who has given his notice that he will not seek reelection, we wish him the best, to our city council, Wayne State University, one of the premier universities in our region, as well as the 30 miles of international waterway that separates Detroit from the country of Canada, we say thank you to the House of Representatives for acting quickly on H. Con. Res. 80.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 80

Whereas Detroit is the 10th most populous city in the United States and the most populous city in Michigan;

Whereas Detroit is the oldest major city in the Midwest, and 2001 is the 300th anniversary of Detroit's founding;

Whereas Detroit began as a French community on the Detroit River when Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded a strategic garrison and fur trading post on the site in 1701;

Whereas Detroit was named Fort Pontchartrain de' Etroit (meaning "strait") at the time of its founding and became known as Detroit because of its position along the Detroit River;

Whereas the Detroit region served as a strategic staging area during the French and Indian War, became a British possession in 1760, and was transferred to the British by the peace treaty of 1763;

Whereas the Ottawa Native American Chief Pontiac attempted a historic but unsuccessful campaign to wrest control of the garrison at Detroit from British hands in 1763;

Whereas in the nineteenth century, Detroit was a vocal center of antislavery advocacy and, for more than 40,000 individuals seeking freedom in Canada, an important stop on the Underground Railroad;

Whereas Detroit entrepreneurs, including Henry Ford, perfected the process of mass production and made automobiles affordable for people from all walks of life;

Whereas Detroit is the automotive capital of the Nation and an international leader in automobile manufacturing and trade;

Whereas the contributions of Detroit residents to civilian and military production have astounded the Nation, contributed to United States victory in World War II, and resulted in Detroit being called the Arsenal of Democracy;

Whereas residents of Detroit played a central role in the development of the organized labor movement and contributed to protections for workers' rights;

Whereas Detroit is home to the United Auto Workers Union and many other building and service trades and industrial unions;

Whereas Detroit has a rich sports tradition and has produced many sports legends, including Ty Cobb, Al Kaline, Willie Horton, Hank Greenberg, Mickey Cochrane, and Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers; Dick "Night Train" Lane, Joe Schmidt, Billy Sims, Dutch Clark, and Barry Sanders of the Detroit Lions; Dave Bing, Bob Lanier, Isaiah Thomas, and Joe Dumars of the Detroit Pistons; Gordie Howe, Terry Sawchuk, Ted Lindsay, and Steve Yzerman of the Detroit Red Wings; boxing greats Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, and Thomas Hearns; and Olympic speed skater Jeanne Omelechuk;

Whereas Detroit's cultural attractions include the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History (the largest museum devoted exclusively to African-American art and culture), the Detroit Historical Museum, the Detroit Symphony, the Michigan Opera Theater, the Detroit Science Center, and the Dossin Great Lakes Museum;

Whereas several centers of educational excellence are located in Detroit, including Wayne State University, the University of Detroit Mercy, Marygrove College, Sacred Heart Seminary College, the Center for Creative Studies—College of Art and Design, and the Lewis College of Business (the only institution in Michigan designated as a "Historically Black College");

Whereas residents of Detroit played an integral role in developing the distinctly American sounds of jazz, rhythm and blues, rock 'n roll, and techno; and

Whereas Detroit was the home of Berry Gordy, who created the musical genre that has been called the Motown Sound, and many great musical artists, including Aretha Franklin, Anita Baker, and the Winans family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION. 1. CONGRATULATING DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS.

The Congress, on the occasion of the tricentennial of the founding of the city of Detroit, congratulates Detroit and its residents for their important contributions to the economic, social, and cultural development of the United States.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Mayor of Detroit and the City Council of Detroit.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 80.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.